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settlers; and Russia has not a surplus of population which she can afford to send out for the development of the practically unlimited resources of Siberia. On the eastern frontier the problem is complicated by the presence of the yellow race. Russia is unwilling to have her territory populated by Chinese, Koreans, and Japanese and she has passed severe legislation against their immigration; but she is utterly unable without their labor to develop the resources of her eastern country. One of the results of her attitude is the growth of a strong feeling of hostility on the part of the Chinese and the race-problem which is developing is likely to prove serious. It is with this in mind that a railroad is being constructed through the Amúr district which will connect Vladivostók with the main line of the Siberian Railroad and be entirely under Russian control. The character of the country would suggest its being built along the boundary between Amúr and Manchuria but a much more difficult route has been chosen through the interior so that there shall be no question of Chinese or Japanese interference. In addition only Russian workmen are employed though the cost of such labor is enormous because the men can work only four months in the year and must be paid for the additional three months occupied in their transportation to and from Russia each year. The government however feels repaid by the fact that about twenty per cent of these workmen bring their families and settle in the district annually.

Dr. Nansen saw Siberia under the most favorable conditions and his picture of Siberian city life is unexpectedly attractive.

The Gateway to the Sahara. By CHARLES WELLINGTON FURLONG.
New York: Scribners, New Edition. 1914. Pp. xxx, 363.

This new edition is a reprint of the one published in 1909 with the addition of two chapters bringing the history of Tripolitania to date with an account of the Italian occupation. The original edition was an unusually successful picture of life in Tripoli with its odd and fascinating customs, under the old régime, and of experiences even more interesting with the inhabitants of the desert.

In the two added chapters Mr. Furlong shows briefly Tripolitania's strategic position in the Mediterranean which made it a desirable addition to Italian territory and the state of European affairs which permitted Italy to seize "the psychological moment with one hand and Tripoli with the other." An account of the campaign however shows the difficulty of Italy's task for the

Turkish army with its "five thousand poorly clad, underpaid Turks" supported only by bands of Arabs and forced to take refuge in the desert, were able for a year and a half to keep penned up on the litoral a great modern army of one hundred thousand Italians, equipped with all the necessities and most of the luxuries of warfare. It was only by carrying the war into Turkish waters and aided by the pressure of the Balkan War that Italy compelled Turkey to surrender her hold upon the province and even now the conquest of Tripolitania has but begun.

Mr. Furlong puts high the price already paid by Italy in men and money for this new colony and still higher the price that must be paid if Libia, as it has been rechristened, is not to remain a white elephant on her hands. The development of this region in the days when it was a Roman colony shows that its economic possibilities are almost without limit provided that great public works are instituted, especially for promoting irrigation; but such works demand a great deal more money than Italian finances seem likely to be able to provide in the near future. Progress depends too upon a sufficient supply of the right kind of labor, but while Italians are emigrating in sufficient numbers from the mother country, this North African colony seems to have little attraction for them as compared with the western world. The hope for the future of Libia lies in Italy's "wonderful faculty for adaptation, scientific tendencies, willingness of her people to labor, her new enthusiasm, greater unity, common purpose and interest, well-organized army, increasing navy and economic growth."

The American Japanese Problem. By SIDNEY L. GULICK. New York: Scribners. 1914. Pp. x, 349.

Professor Gulick by reason of his long residence in Japan, has acquired a sympathy and liking for the Japanese which causes him to take a decidedly pro-Japanese view of California's Oriental problem. While the problem cannot be solved by denying its existence, it is perhaps well to balance the rabid utterances of the western coast press by equally pronounced statements on the other side.

Professor Gulick discusses the various charges made against the Japanese as undesirable immigrants. Their undesirability on economic grounds is dismissed with the report of Labor Commissioner of California made in 1910, which covered an investigation of the economic status of the Japanese and proved unexpectedly